

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear. Then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

What future for Africa?

The very name of the great Zambezi River called up images of old Africa to generations of outsiders who barely knew one African country from another. But the Zambezi's route to the sea is through Mozambique, whose final independence from Portugal this week will be followed by that of Angola in November, virtually completing the continent's stormy transition to a new Africa free of colonial rule. When future generations hear "Zambezi," will their images be of an Africa where strife continued and freedom divided again — or of independence wisely used after being bravely won, and of fruitful interdependence among African lands and with the rest of the world?

Not encouraging is the trend toward military authoritarian rule in still young independent nations. Economic and health problems remain severe. Tribal animosities linger. The threat of famine is seldom far away.

But the momentum for independence continues. (Spain last month announced it would give up Spanish Sahara.) And hope for peace and individual rights inches forward a shade more than it drops back in conflict-ridden areas.

The leaders of three clashing liberation movements in Angola announced efforts to "permit the decolonization process to return to normal." The progress toward constitutional reform in Rhodesia moves back one day and forward the next, as the white government and divided black nationalists wrangle over preconditions.

In the latter situation, hopes are bolstered by the impetus toward settlement being given by Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa, even though he remains firm on his basic racial policy, with some concessions, within South Africa. South Africa has failed to meet United Nations demands to act quickly and decisively in ending its illegal occupation of Namibia (South-West Africa). But South Africa's position stated to the United Nations last month seems less obtuse than two years ago. It can be nudged further in this direction by world opinion, even without the mandatory arms embargo which was vetoed in the Security Council by Britain, France, and the U.S.

As for the new Africa's emerging position in an interdependent world, there has been progress through recently agreed-on linkages with the European Common Market. Out of the UN food conference came considerable

China and sports

China, with its population four times that of the United States, should have great potential as a power in international sports.

During the recent tour of American track and field athletes to compete in China's major cities, the Chinese showed intense interest in U.S. athletic techniques. Clinton held by the American coaches drew dozens of their Chinese counterparts and lasted hours. The friendly, patient, disciplined attitude of the Chinese, in addition to their vast numbers, strongly impressed their more athletically advanced American visitors.

Was it capitalist chauvinism, then, that led Clinton to his great question whether China's egalitarian society which emphasizes "teamwork" can successfully compete athletically against more aggressive societies? "Incentive," he said, "is a commodity of the capitalistic world; the desire to work hard to get that second Cadillac, to outdo the Joneses, to be the best."

One can be a partisan of athletic success for the "Western" democratic powers and still question the coach's linkage between athletic incentive and materialistic success. The impulse to excel in sports or any other field is not necessarily connected with a hunger for fame or wealth. Would any amount of money dangled in front of Bach have improved his compositions? Could any external reward have made Einstein's discoveries more brilliant? Did Roger Bannister's sub-four-minute-mile result from "capitalist" incentive?

The selection of a man as co-head of the U.S. delegation, the election of Mexican Attorney General Pedro Paillada as president of the conference, and the fact that two men (UN Secretary-General Waldheim and Mexican

relief for hunger. African voices are heard more and more in international assemblies. But, in many ways, Africans still understandably feel neglected. Some leaders have been outspokenly concerned about the U.S. replacement of Donald Easum, with all his experience and goodwill in Africa, by Nathaniel Davis, whom they opposed, as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. But Secretary Kissinger has placed the appointment in a context of showing not less but greater regard for Africa — an intention that now needs proving.

Crisis in Uganda

The threatened execution of a British author in Uganda presents a particularly serious and delicate situation, especially in light of the troubled history of Ugandan President Idi Amin's four-year reign.

The death by firing squad of Denis Cecil Hills, charged with treason in the writing of a book critical of President Amin, has been postponed until July 4 pending Britain's response to a demand that Foreign Secretary James Callaghan come to Uganda to discuss "political aspects" of the case. Mr. Callaghan so far has refused, saying that capitulation in the Hills case could open the way for Uganda's using any of the 700 other Britons living in that country as hostage for future demands.

Great Britain is dealing with an autocratic ruler who has used ruthless tactics in the past to work his politically chauvinistic will. It still can be hoped that reason and mercy will prevail on Uganda's part, and that perhaps the United Nations or perhaps more practically the Organization of Unity may be able to intervene. But in any case, Britain must proceed with the utmost of caution and political acumen if tragedy is to be averted.

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World focus on women

President Echeverria) were the first to speak at the inauguration ceremony also have caused anger among both government and private delegates.

The meeting has been marked by disagreement between feminists concerned with political rights and third-world women who want to concentrate on the "new economic order," or redistribution of the world's resources. There remains division between the UN conference and an "unofficial women's meeting across town."

And this is as it should be. For the success of this natural sequel to last year's United Nations-sponsored conferences on population and food production depends on maintaining a global view of the role and rights of women in a world that seems to shrink almost daily.

Women have made gains in recent years. The U.S. House of Representatives increased its female membership from 12 to 18 last year, and the number of women in state legislatures doubled to 600 in 1974. A woman now heads one of Britain's political parties.

But nine UN countries still do not afford women full political status, and the women's movement in the United States, as feminist Betty Friedan writes in a recent issue of Saturday Review, seems to have "turned inward on itself," leading to a "paralysis of action." The stalling of the equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution does not support this view.

The attempt of printers unions in Britain to control by disruptive action the editorial policies of newspapers is misguided.

The United Nations is not a model of affirmative action. It has no female under-secretaries-general and but one (out of 18) assistant secretaries-general is a woman; only 16 percent of the 11,000 professional UN employees are women. The world body provided meager funding for the International Women's Year and had to be prodded into scheduling a conference.

The UN is no doubt the only organization that could have acted as structure for such a gathering, however; and with 128 countries represented and 4,500 women in attendance, the Mexico City conference should not lack the resources to draft a 10-year "world plan of action" for improving the position of women.

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In the battle for solvency

Workers hold fate of Britain in their hands

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

All eyes in Britain are fixed on the unions to see whether they will accept the statutory wage controls they had vowed never again to allow.

Although Chancellor Denis Healey's precise plans remain to be spelled out in a white paper this week, it is generally agreed that the ten percent freeze on wages, prices, and dividends he has imposed means statutory wage controls in all but name.

The miners, whose Scottish and Yorkshire regional unions intended to demand £100 per week (about \$230) before last week's precipitous fall of the pound, will be meeting in annual conference in Scarborough next week. The week after, the railwaymen will be holding their annual conference in Jersey.

A third powerful union, the seamen, is even now polling its members on whether or not to accept a 20.2 percent raise rejected by the union executive. To a country in such parlous economic state, and so dependent on foreign trade as Britain, a seamen's strike later this summer could be disastrous.

As a somewhat embarrassing footnote, members of Parliament, who have not had a raise since 1972 and who earn only £4,500 (\$8,800) a year, are hoping the 10 percent limit will not be applied to them until proposals upgrading their salaries by up to £3,000 (\$6,800) a year have been implemented first.

It was the drastic decline in the value of the pound sterling on foreign exchange markets that forced the Labour Government to act. The fall, in turn, reflected a withering away of foreign confidence that Britain, bedeviled by a 25 percent inflation rate, would be able to manage its economy. Tuesday, after Mr. Healey made his dramatic announcement in Parliament, the pound bounced upward and share prices also made a recovery.

Mr. Healey's goal is to bring inflation down to 10 percent by September next year and to single-digit figures by the end of that year. Businessmen and the opposition Conservatives generally reacted favorably to his announcement, while cautioning that details were not available.

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City of London: New confidence in the pound after Chancellor's pledge to curb inflation

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Readers write

Anti-materialism

Amilal Etziona's vision of an ethically and spiritually regenerated America, described in the recent article by David Anable, is a resting.

In one sense Dr. Etziona's "pragmatic idealism" is upbeat problem-solving in the best and brightest American tradition (and this may account at least in part for its appeal to the public and private agencies which have funded his research projects). But there is another dimension to the problem, suggested perhaps by the hesitancy of these same agencies to underwrite his proposal for a depth study of the value-criteria that govern the daily lives of individual Americans.

But active participation and vigorous discussion of such basic issues as health care, education, economics, and politics is necessary for the conference to amount to more than the "hours of chatter" that Germaine Greer has predicted, and essential if International Women's Year is to serve as a stimulus for future action.

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Surely there are few educated Americans who would contest the desirability of "higher values or even the notion that they are ideally superior to the simple imperative to 'win' or to 'make a buck.'" But in a society as vast and explosively heterogeneous as the U.S., any real challenge to the silent consensus that "competitive, materialistic" values (in Dr. Etziona's phrase) do, in fact, provide the ultimate criteria of determining success or failure governs the daily lives of individual Americans.

So surely there are few educated Americans who would contest the desirability of "higher values or even the notion that they are ideally superior to the simple imperative to 'win' or to 'make a buck.'" But in a society as vast and explosively heterogeneous as the U.S., any real challenge to the silent consensus that "competitive, materialistic" values (in Dr. Etziona's phrase) do, in fact, provide the ultimate criteria of determining success or failure governs the daily lives of individual Americans.

Granted it might be construed imprudent, if not a provocation, to discuss an internal labor situation so prominently. Still, freedom of speech cannot be curtailed by worker groups, or outside groups, acting as self-appointed censors.

Printers unions should have the opportunity to express their views, and if the views have standing as news to have them objectively reported. But to stop the presses in pique, or as part of a strategy to control editorial policy, can only reduce freedom of expression and media effectiveness.

San Juan Island, Wash. C. A. Miller

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Moscow rushes to fill Asian power vacuum

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

What has shocked many Indians who consider themselves liberals is that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assumption of emergency powers and the crackdown on her opponents has stirred little protest or resistance.

"For those of us who have liberal pretensions, the sad and shocking thing is that there has been no upheaval," said a well-known Indian newspaper commentator who

gave up his job to do, thanks to government censorship.

"There has been very little protest anywhere, and I expect we will find that the majority of the people accept what she has done," he said. "For those of us who were brought up to believe in the rule of the law, this is a very sad day indeed."

"She has won the first round," he said. "I don't know how many more rounds there will be."

Small and scattered demonstrations against Mrs. Gandhi's action, including one by fewer than 40 persons in New Delhi on Sunday, have

been handled with ease by the police. It appeared that the arrests of a number of opposition political leaders was enough to immobilize their followers for the time being.

At a briefing Sunday night, a government spokesman declined to give new figures for the number of persons arrested since the state of emergency proclamation was issued five days ago. But he said the number was obviously now "much larger" than the previous official figure of 900.

Prior to the imposition of emergency measures, Mrs. Gandhi had been fighting for her political life in the face of an election malpractice conviction and widespread calls for her resignation. Mrs. Gandhi said the emergency measures were necessary to counter an alleged antigovernment conspiracy.

One of the emergency measures has been government censorship of the press, and so far it has been more severe than anything seen here in wartime.

Until just a few days ago, Indian newspapers were as lively as any to be found in Asia. Press freedom befitting the country known as the world's largest democracy allowed for hard-hitting critiques of the government, and quite a few newspapers had been sharply critical of Mrs. Gandhi.

Among those arrested has been K. R. Malkani, editor of the conservative paper called the Motherland, which speaks for the opposition Janata Sangh Party. In a recent editorial his paper had said of Mrs. Gandhi: "She must go. With the stigma of corruption stamped on her forehead, she just cannot continue in office." But within a matter of days, the Indian press has been reduced to echoing the official line. Many Indian news media seem too stupefied to know how to react.

Israel Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has said that he expects any broad U.S. plan would "not be to Israel's liking."

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A sad day in India

Few protest Mrs. Gandhi's stern crackdown

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
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FOCUS

Rhodesian farms on alert

By Henry S. Hayward

Salisbury, Rhodesia
You can't help admiring the courage of white-farmer wives living in the northeastern corner of Rhodesia, known as "the sharp end."

For them and their settler families, "the terror," as they call it, never really has gone away. The "terrorists" are still around, despite a dubious cease-fire of last December.

North of the Zambezi River in the nations of black Africa, these same men are not considered terrorists. There they are freedom fighters and black African liberation guerrillas.

Meanwhile they hide in the hills or slip into the African villages that spring up around the larger Rhodesian farms. "You know they are out there, watching and waiting," a young farm wife and mother explained. "But you can't see them."

The white husbands and fathers frequently must be away from the isolated rural homesteads for several weeks at a time for duty with the special police.

That leaves the wives on their own. They see themselves as an African version of the

pioneer women of the American old West. In addition to minding the children, seeing that cows are milked, and tending the vegetable plot, they then run the farm as well when their husbands are away. This means watching over crops of tobacco, maize, and cotton, and keeping tabs on perhaps 50 African farmhands.

It means also never quite forgetting what might be lurking on the other side of the floodlit chain-link fences.

When portions of the operational area in "the sharp end" became quiet months ago, the regular security forces moved out, leaving patrol work in the hands of local special police. With the curve of guerrilla activity once more rising, these part-time guards are expecting the regulars back again soon.

The policeman-farmers in short want to get back to their crops and families. Meanwhile they venture into the hills and tribal trust territories in search of guerrillas and their arms caches. In the early days of the cease-fire agreement, African nationalists often buried or hid their weapons and melted away across the

Mozambique frontier. Some returned to their main base in Zambia.

Now they are coming back for their hidden guns and land mines. And some are finding unpleasant surprises. The location of their caches has been found, the arms in the caches have been booby-trapped, a land mine which two guerrillas were planting recently on a rural road leading to a farm, blew up, killing both men.

For their part, the guerrillas have been working on local African villagers. While Rhodesians say they intimidate the villagers to get them to support the liberation movement with food and shelter, or perhaps forcibly recruit some young men into their ranks. Deliberate torture of village elders as an example to others is not unknown, the border farmers say.

To prevent guerrilla infiltration, the African compounds now have been fenced in like the farm homesteads to provide greater protection for the workers.

"Worker families are loyal to their farm," a wife who lives near Centenary said. "We house, feed, educate, clothe, and pay them. We tend them if they are sick. They don't want to be terrorists, and they don't want terrorists around."

But those grim, determined, unpredictable men in the hills are still there, nevertheless, keeping black and white Rhodesians very much on edge.

Soviets seek frontier pledge

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London West European governments are hopeful they can get the Soviet Union to accept the possibility of peacefully changing international frontiers.

If this hope is realized, it would represent a startling change in Soviet positions at the 35th Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which has been going on in Helsinki and Geneva for two and a half years.

After months of somnolence, the CSCE has sprung to life. Cables hum between Geneva, where the conferees (33 European states plus the United States and Canada) are meeting, and the various national capitals.

The Soviets seem to be working against a self-imposed deadline to clear the decks for a grand finale in Helsinki at the end of July bringing together 35 heads of state from President Ford to Rainier Prince of Monaco.

Washington is more skeptical than the West Europeans about any meaningful change in Soviet attitudes. Yet several West European governments have the impression that Washington is as eager as Moscow to conclude the CSCE with a spectacular, almost totally ceremonial summit meeting.

Perhaps, some West Europeans reason, U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger looks on CSCE as one aspect of superpower relations with Moscow, a happy resolution of which would help other aspects of that relationship. Perhaps Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev needs the CSCE summit to consecrate his detente policy before the 25th congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

Both American and West European officials insist there is good coordination between them. But the United States has chosen to let the West Europeans carry the ball. The Americans have spent more time in corridor diplomacy than in taking headline-catching initiatives within the conference and its committees.

With the warning that the situation remains highly fluid in these hectic days leading up to the finale, informed sources here depict the present state of play as follows:

There will be a final declaration enumerating 10 principles, followed by specific agreements on the three major "baskets," or topics, of the conference: basket one, security; basket two, scientific, technological, and economic cooperation; basket three, freer movement of people, ideas and information.

Before the meeting, Edward Glover of the British Embassy insisted "this will be a press conference with all the British team, not just Princess Anne and Captain Phillips. When the Princess is here she is treated differently. She does not normally make herself available to the press so please don't stick a camera in her face."

"When she is competing, she is a member of a team and wants to be treated that way," stressed Mr. Glover who said the meeting was to be a "notepad only" occasion with no cameras or microphones.

The dialogue then turned to the horse trials and her decision to bring her 8-year-old gelding Arthur of Troy instead of Goodwill. She spoke briefly easily.

Capt. Phillips stood on her right looking over her shoulder as she fielded the flurry of questions.

Two reporters began to query the 26-year-old officer of 1st Queen's Dragoon Guards.

"What sort of professional rivalry is there between you and your wife?" somebody asked.

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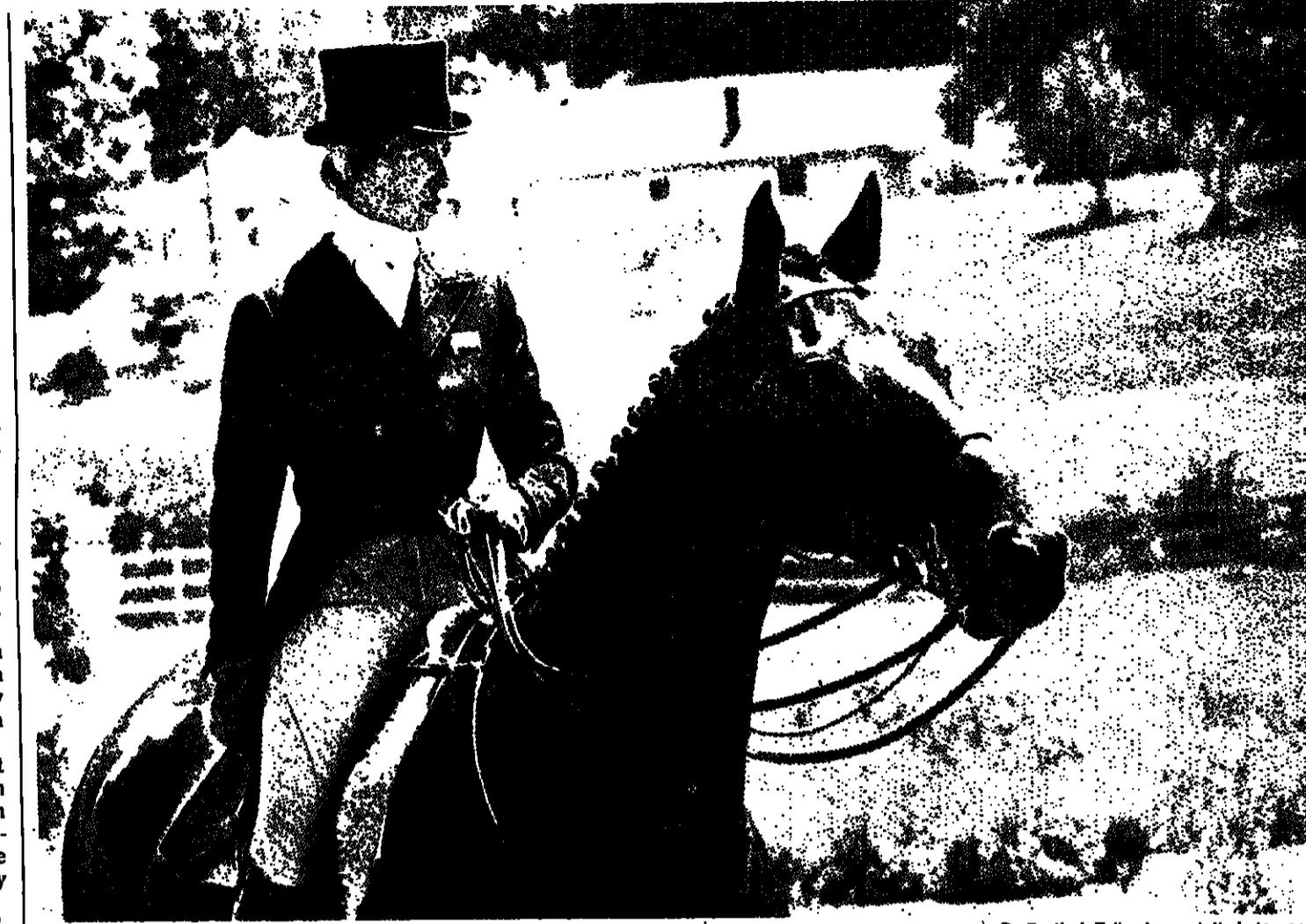
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"Do you have any trouble getting time off from the Army to compete in horse trials?"

"Obviously the two do conflict. But sometimes we manage along. Actually I've had less free time [in] myself than before I was married because of extra obligations."

Europe



Princess Anne during horse trials in Massachusetts

By Barth J. Folkenberg, staff photographer

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Who owns Britain?

The socialist plan for the Englishman's castle

London: Is the Englishman's home still his castle? And, come to that, has the Palace of Westminster become a dormitory?

Both questions have been raised by the Labour government's latest reform bill, dealing with the subject of land ownership and development in Queen Elizabeth's overcrowded island. The draft law, known as the Community Land Bill (or Community Land Bill to the Tories) is meant to meet two problems: the accumulation of huge capital gains by non-constructive landowners, and the difficulty experienced by local governments in getting their paper plans actually carried out in bricks and mortar.

The quick socialist answer would be Nationalization. But for a start there is no money to pay compensation, and furthermore the Labour government has just left Peking after four years there as a news correspondent. In an article on page 18 he compares his impressions of Peking with those of Hong Kong.

VIEW FROM LONDON

bour Party cannot quite bring itself to antagonize Britain's small farmers and home owners. As it is, wealth, gift and death taxes are making it almost impossible for them to pass their properties on to their children, something has to be left to them in life.

So instead of Nationalization, the idea of "community ownership" of the land was devised. Local or county councils will raise community powerhouses, purchase all the land needed for building up to ten years ahead, and then sell or lease plots to would-be developers, including individual home owners, provided they conform to the approved development plan. The law is so devised that the authorities will be able to buy at an artificially low price and sell at high as they can, pocketing the difference to pay off borrowings and finance further acquisitions for the "land bank."

The socialist argument is that since it is the community and its planning laws which create high values for building sites, the profit should go to the community, not the landowner — who has done nothing to deserve it. But the ultimate effect of the new law will be that there is no privately owned land for sale: the only supplier of new building lots — whether for homes, offices, shops or factories — will be the community or, as some prefer to call it,



When the princess walked out on the gentlemen of the press

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hamilton, Massachusetts

Princess Anne had a tougher time with the press than with the international horse trials.

She wanted to be treated as "just one of the British team" here for the U.S. Open Horse Trial Championships. The news media wanted

to cash in on a royal story.

The encounter between Princess and press came on June 26 after local pressmen had spent five days badgering for an interview with Princess Anne and her husband Capt. Mark Phillips.

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engulfed the royal couple, leaving the rest of the British team standing on the fringes.

"You can put away your notepads or leave, because this is off the record," said Princess Anne.

The press protested. A heated discussion of the ground rules followed and the notetaking continued.

Asked why she disliked the American press she responded, "I'll tell you that tomorrow after I've read the papers."

"Let's put it this way, everything I've read so far has been a copy of every falsification I've ever seen."

Another reporter observed that "with inflation and the falling pound many Americans fear Britain may be slipping down the drain. What sort of solutions do you see?"

"What an amazing question! Do you really expect me to answer that?" the Princess retorted.

"Yes, I do," the reporter replied.

She thought and then said, "Well . . . I don't think we're slipping that fast. There's hope for us yet."

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The captain grumbled about not getting the picture he needed. He sighed as he left the tent. "You might say it was a hot night in Toledo."

Asia

Peking charges Moscow with 'wild ambitions' in S.E. Asia

By Ross H. Munro
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

In the strongest expression yet of its concern about Soviet intentions in Southeast Asia, China this week accused Moscow of harboring "wild ambitions" that threaten peace in the region.

The attack came from Teng Hsiao-ping, the highest-level Chinese leader to appear regularly in public now that Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai restrict their activities for reasons of age and health. It was delivered at a banquet given in the cavernous Great Hall of the People for visiting Thai Premier Kukrit Pramoj, who Tuesday co-signed a communiqué formally establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In an apparent reference to the rumored interest of the Soviets in establishing a naval base at the U.S.-built complex at Cam Ranh Bay in South Vietnam, Mr. Teng charged that Moscow "insistently seeks new military bases in Southeast Asia."

Consistent with the Chinese style, Mr. Teng did not mention the Soviets by name, even though he left no doubt which country he was talking about. By seeking new military bases and sending its naval ships into the Indian and West Pacific Oceans, Mr. Teng said, Moscow is "posing a menacing threat to the peace and security of the Southeast Asian countries."

"The specter of its expansionism now haunts Southeast Asia as it hankers for converting this region into its sphere of influence some day," he charged.

Replying to Mr. Teng's remarks Premier Kukrit indicated he shared at least some of China's concern about the Soviet Union.

"Efforts to establish hegemony and spheres of influence have not declined, and the countries of Southeast Asia continue to have to oppose all manner of subversion from outside," he said.

Hegemony has become a code word for accusing the Soviets of military expansionism. Consistent with the Chinese concern about

Korea: would U.S. go nuclear?

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

South, which are backed by about 40,000 U.S. troops.

Reinforcing these points, the analysts add, the U.S. Government has in the past two weeks received repeated official and unofficial assurances from Peking that the Chinese would not back North Korea in any military adventure.

While the succession of public statements about Korea seems less alarming in this perspective, the accompanying news conferences elicited from the President and Secretary of State disclosures about what seem to be major shifts in U.S. nuclear weapons policy.

Dr. Schlesinger at his news conference on June 20 disclosed that, in addition to the tactical nuclear weapons the U.S. keeps in this country and in Europe it has a nuclear arsenal in South Korea. He said it would be used, "if circumstances were to require," namely an overwhelming North Korean attack.

The comment implied that the plethora of administration assurances — in the wake of the collapse of South Vietnam and Cambodia — might cover lamer uncertainties in the minds of American leaders concerning North Korean intentions.

American analysts, however, noted that the warnings from U.S. leaders was not based on any particular new sign of North Korean aggression.

While Kim Il Sung, the North Korean President, is unpredictable and is known to regard the reunification of Korea as the central aim of his life, he is thought to be restrained now by several hard facts.

Press Secretary Nessen later insisted that the President did not intend to make new policy with these statements, by leaving open the possibility the U.S. might be first to use nuclear weapons. All past presidents, he said, had insisted on maintaining flexibility regarding nuclear weapons use.

But it was the impression among some close observers that in their anxiety to ensure the defense of South Korea Dr. Schlesinger and the President had moved away from past policies, which insisted the U.S. would never use nuclear weapons first, toward a policy that threatens possible first use of tactical nuclear weapons.

Despite the rigorous efforts he has imposed on his people, North Korean armed forces, based on a population only half as great as South Korea's 32 million, remain distinctly wary. In all departments to those of the



Panmunjom: American military policeman keeps wary eye on Korean guard

Park tightens hold on S. Korea

Citing danger of attack, President clamps down on press, students, and religious workers

By David Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The communist victory in South Vietnam has had a significant emotional effect on South Korea, and President Park Chung Hee has capitalized on it to the greatest possible extent.

Using the fear of an attack from North Korea as justification, the South Korean leader has tightened controls over his domestic opponents in recent weeks. At the same time, given the overwhelming concern that many South Koreans feel for national security, some of Mr. Park's critics have grown more willing than they were previously to accept limits on individual freedoms. But the hopes that some of them had for the opening of a constructive "dialogue" with the Park government have proven ill founded.

The thousands of university students who one time or another have demonstrated against the government are being told that they must undergo intensified military training because of the threat from the North. There is increasing concern that the military training program will be used by the government as one more means of exerting control over student organizations and activities.

Others among the critics who would like to continue an open struggle against the government, now seem more discouraged than they had been at any time over the past several years. They have all but given up hope that the United States Government or Congress will exert any pressure on Mr. Park to loosen his grip.

"There is now a feeling that there is little we can do," said a foreign missionary who has worked closely with the young Roman Catholic priests who seemed to be such a threat to the government just a few months ago.

"Most people feel that if they campaign against the system now it will contribute to disunity and benefit the communists," said a leading opposition politician.

Several university professors who openly accused the government of using the Indo-China debacle and resulting fears as a club against the opposition have been forced out of their jobs.

A handful of Protestant ministers who have been working to improve conditions among slum dwellers and ill-paid factory workers are under intense surveillance and pressure from the police and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. In government briefings they sometimes are accused of being tools of the communists.

"People will become so passive that they will be vulnerable to a kind of psychological infiltration," he said. "I think this applies particularly to the young people who did not experience the war."

Soviet Union

Soviet space chiefs elated by Salyut success

By Kenneth W. Gatland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The two "forgotten" cosmonauts, still orbiting the earth in the three-room Salyut 4 space station, set a new Soviet space record June 23 exceeding the flight duration of the Soyuz 17 crew — the first boarding party — who were in space for 29 days, 13 hours, 20 minutes.

Soviet space chiefs are elated by the apparent success of this latest mission as a curtain raiser for next month's meeting of U.S. and Soviet astronauts in the Apollo-Soyuz test project 140 miles above the earth.

Lt. Col. Pyotr Klimuk and flight engineer Vitaly Sevastyanov, cosmonauts who reached the station in the Soyuz 18 ferry May 25, have been able to extend the experiments of the previous occupants by making detailed observations of the sun using a powerful solar telescope, observing geological features on earth, and growing peas and onions in a "cosmic garden."

The crews have been trying out a system for condensing water evaporated by both men and plants within the station, up to a limit of about one liter per man per day. They used the recycled water for drinking and preparing food.

Cosmonauts Klimuk and Sevastyanov brought with them replacement films and a whole range of experimental subjects. Little has been said, as yet, of photographing the

earth's natural resources, but the third day of the mission was spent loading cameras and setting up basic equipment.

On the night of May 26 the station was hit by a laser beam projected from a Soviet ground station as part of a program for developing high-accuracy satellite-tracking and distance-measuring systems.

European observers thought the flight

would end after 30 days but that there was a possibility it might continue for 45 days.

[A high-ranking Soviet space official said it was possible the two Salyut-4 cosmonauts would still be in orbit at the time of the Soviet-American space linkup in the middle of next month, Reuter reported from Moscow.]

Even so it will be a long time before the Soviets can match America's space record. The last Skylab crew was in space for 84 days.

The Kremlin backs up Mrs. Gandhi

By Dev Murarka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Strong and unqualified support is being given by Moscow to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the face of her current political crisis. Soviet commentators are stressing the peril from what they term right-wing reaction in India. They fear that if Mrs. Gandhi were to leave the political stage it would be a big setback for the Soviet position in Asia.

The aim of Mrs. Gandhi's unprecedented measures, as Moscow sees it, was to cool an overheated political atmosphere. While Moscow has no ideological objection

The Soviets had been growing increasingly uneasy as Mrs. Gandhi came under fire from opposition political elements. In Moscow's view these elements are too bound up with the American, or pro-Western, lobby in India, and were they to succeed in unseating Mrs. Gandhi they would have switched the country to the Sino-American sphere of influence.

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Africa

High costs modify apartheid

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
The cost of operating "apartheid" in a time of world economic crisis and inflation is forcing South Africa's white minority government to modify its policies.

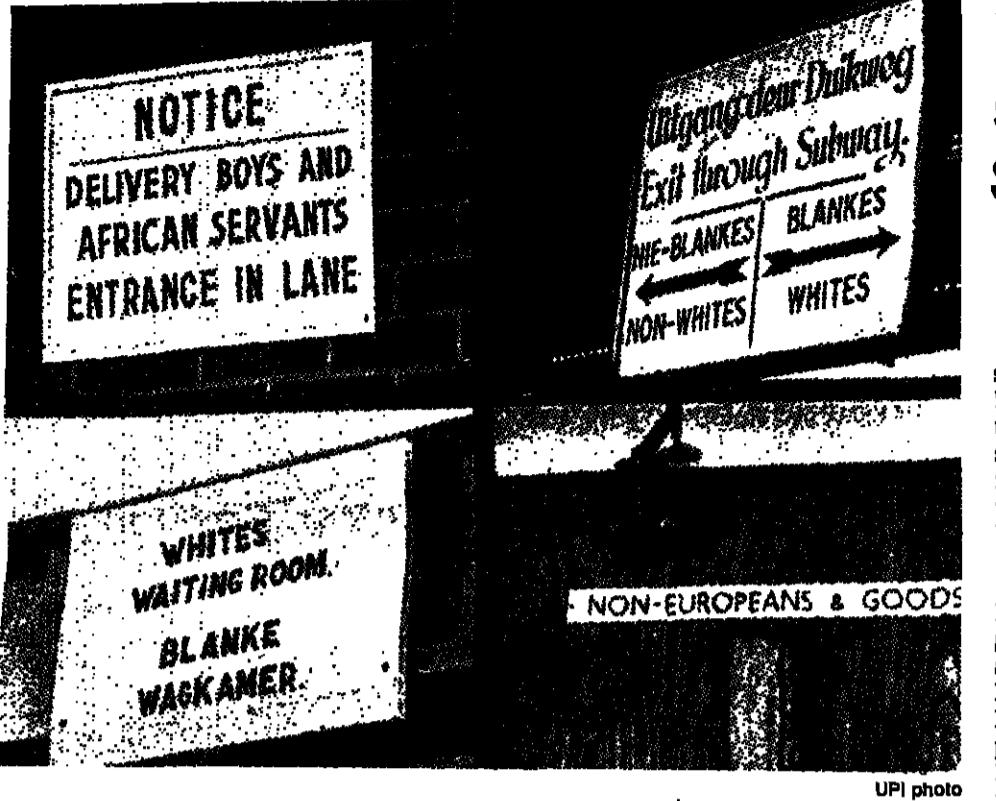
The system of duplicating many state services and public facilities — an inherent part of the apartheid program to keep the races apart — is being reviewed. The government has announced that in the future, "any legislation that could have a cost-raising effect" should be "re-examined."

At present it looks as though South Africa might end the year with the highest inflation rate of any industrialized country in the world, with the exception of Britain and Australia. This despite the fact that South Africa is remarkably rich in gold and uranium and other raw materials and has a huge and relatively cheap black labor force.

Much of the inflation is imported, as with other countries. But a lot of it is homegrown. In addition to the enormous cost of "running" apartheid, labor mismanagement in general contributes — especially the restricted use of black labor to "protect" white workers.

Mutterings from white workers, the very people the government is supposed to be "protecting," are getting louder as costs escalate and money dwindles in value.

In response, the government has announced a full-scale attack on inflation. It will be directed by a committee of cabinet ministers who will be advised by senior government



UPI photo

Street signs in South Africa

officials and private commercial leaders. And it will contain a series of plans for the more efficient use of labor — black and white — and an extension of special training schemes for all races in all areas of the country.

The government has even told those white trade unions and employers who have previously closed their doors to black workers that if they do not now accept blacks voluntarily the government will force them to do so by legislation or some other means.

This has already happened in the motor trade, where garage owners and the trade unions came to a closed shop agreement

prevented any white journeyman from training a black apprentice. The result: No black motor mechanics, a shortage of staff in general — and soaring repair prices and shoddy workmanship.

The government now has opened its own trade school where black mechanics are trained, and, after a trade test, allowed to work where they want. In theory, these black mechanics, who are not tied by the closed shop agreement, will train more blacks and the whole apartheid situation in the industry will necessarily break down within a few years.

There are numerous examples in almost every area of society of waste running into millions of dollars a day because of the apartheid duplication. Two buses run on many routes, one for the whites the other for the blacks. Two trains serve the same areas frequently, or, at least, the same trains have separate compartments for blacks and whites.

Many hospital services, including ambulance services, are duplicated so that "white" ambulances sometimes fail to pick up black patients, and vice versa.

has said he would boycott the ANC congress if the organization tries to hold one.

Thus it is clear that the soft-spoken, small-statured ANC chairman, Protestant Bishop Abel Muzorewa faces formidable problems in trying to hold his team together in the current sparring. Time and again, Salisbury rumors have claimed the bishop was on the way out as ANC leader, but he has proved durable as well as determined.

The bitterness between the ZANU and ZAPU factions erupted into violence recently. It also is assumed to cause great annoyance to Zambia's black President Kaunda, who along with South Africa's white Prime Minister John Vorster is anxious to see meaningful talks get under way lest further bloodshed occur.

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DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN

White extremism strengthens in South Africa

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
A white extremist political party led by a scrawny, bearded political hard-liner named Dr. Albert Hertzog has made telling gains in two parliamentary by-elections in Afrikaans-speaking country districts. This is clear indication that conservative whites are nervous about attempts by Prime Minister John Vorster to liberalize some of the ruling Cape National Party government policies.

Dr. Hertzog's party, called the "Heritage-National Party" (HNP), was formed by a group of National Party dissidents two years ago basically because they considered that the NP was "going soft" on race relations. The HNP claims to represent the "purer" principles of the original founders of the National Party, and its members are explicitly racist.

They oppose any form of racial integration, are appalled at the idea of different races using the same public facilities, and believe that not only is racial discrimination convenient for the white man, but declare that it is morally right as well.

In election after election, they have attracted votes from a hard core of right-wingers. But usually their representatives have suffered the humiliation of losing the monetary deposit all candidates must pay to run for election to Parliament because they failed to win the required fifth of the votes.

But last month in by-elections in Transvaal Province constituencies, they not only retained their deposits, but gained a much bigger share of the votes than they had had previously.

The National Party candidates in both contests lost support — although they were still able to win the seats reasonably comfortably.

The reason for the HNP advance is known

in remote country districts that Prime Minister Vorster is "going too fast" with racial changes, including the de-aggregation of certain amenities, and that he is "selling out" the white man in nearby white-ruled Rhodesia.

Many hospital services, including ambulances, are duplicated so that "white" ambulances sometimes fail to pick up black patients, and vice versa.

for his third attempt to mediate in the current troubles.

Frequent secret telephone contacts between the Lebanese President and the Syrians in recent days have been reported by Nahar, a well-informed paper here.

As many as 100 people were reportedly killed and several hundred wounded in the 24 hours of fighting here which led up to Premier-Designate Rashid Karami's announcement that a new government was imminent, following his day-long negotiations with President Suleiman Franjeh.

Mr. Karami appeared optimistic, for the first time in the crisis, as all major Christian leaders and Muslim representatives held a "reconciliation banquet" at the presidential palace. It was attended by the Syrian Foreign Minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam, who is back

from his third attempt to mediate in the current troubles.

Emphasizing the Palestinians' anxiety to avoid getting involved in Lebanese affairs, Mr. Arafat stated that "the PLO has no opinion about the political system or social and economic policies Lebanon wishes to have for itself."

Mr. Arafat's statement received wide coverage in the government-controlled media here as well as the Beirut newspapers — an indication of official satisfaction.

The PLO leader's statement is a blow to Palestinian extremists, particularly the "rejection front" which is closely involved with Lebanese left-wing factions as part of its strategy of protracted confrontation. The "rejection front" wants to wreck current Middle East peace efforts.

Mr. Arafat's stand is the latest development in the growing confrontation between the PLO leadership and the front, led by the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine under George Habash.

The degree of Mr. Arafat's authority remains to be demonstrated. Left-wing Lebanese newspapers have been reticent, and "rejection front" forces are bitterly critical of Mr. Arafat's stand.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat has given a public

pledge of Palestinian noninterference in Lebanese affairs.

In a nationwide message carried on Beirut television recently, Mr. Arafat appealed for an end to the factional and sectarian fighting here for more than two months.

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Australia

Culture boom spreads across Australia

By Ronald Vickers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia
There has been nothing quite like it since the gold rush: the Australian man in the street has discovered culture.

No many years ago any Australian male brave enough to admit enthusiasm for art, poetry, or opera was considered odd, if not eccentric.

But with the great influx of Italian, Greek, and other European immigrants and with the building of the famed Sydney Opera House, the traditional "he-man" mystique is crumbling.

Not to be outdone by Sydney, every other state capital is building or has finished a cultural center of comparable, if not bigger, capacity. Melbourne's impressive multi-purpose Arts Center is more than half finished; Adelaide's new Festival Hall is already in use; Perth's new concert hall is also in use; and Brisbane has a cultural building on the drawing boards.

But the biggest surprise connected with the culture boom is the rapidity with which Australians have swung from apathy (if not distaste) to enthusiasm toward the arts. The Australian Opera doubled box-offices receipts from 1973 to 1974, filled an average 88 percent of seats, and needed less than a 50-percent subsidy compared with an 80 percent subsidy

in Hamburg, for example, which would be expected to be far ahead of Australia.

Bernd Benthaak, who has been producing opera here since 1970, says, "The Australian Opera is developing fast — artistically as well as in size. Regional opera companies are going ahead, too. Many fine Australian singers who've been working overseas think it worthwhile to come back here now.... That's never happened before."

The Australian Broadcasting Commission maintains six full-time symphony orchestras, a training orchestra, a choral group, and two show bands.

Names of visiting artists brought here by the broadcasting commission suggest an international who's who of celebrities. In one recent week American pianist Stephen Bishop, French pianist Michel Beroff, and Peruvian tenor Luigl Alve headed the list.

The Australian Ballet, virtually unheard of outside this country until the 1960s, made a coast-to-coast tour of the United States in 1971 with Rudolf Nureyev. Nureyev came to Sydney again in June; the also highly acclaimed Mikhail Baryshnikov has not long since left.

An exhibition of modern paintings from the New York Museum of Modern Art, which arrived here in April, so far has drawn more than a quarter-million visitors, most of them waiting in long lines for half an hour or more. Local newspapers carried rave notices about the exhibition.

Many local artists, to their considerable surprise, now can make more money than sheep shearers. Barry Stern, proprietor of one of Sydney's leading commercial galleries, commented: "When I first started in Paddington [a Sydney suburb] there were three

galleries. Now there must be more than 30. But Australians are chauvinistic buyers."

Chauvinistic or not, few Australians complained when the government paid \$2 million of the taxpayers' money for a painting for the national gallery. And in spite of the recession the Labor government's subsidy to the arts in 1974-75 was up 42 percent from the previous year to \$27 million — a payment that even 10 years ago would have bought Labor a ticket to the political wilderness.

Sydney Opera House: opera is catching on

Photo: AP/Wide World

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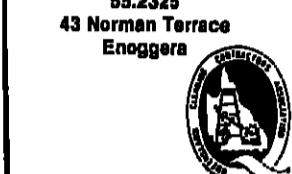


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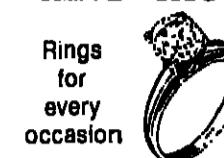
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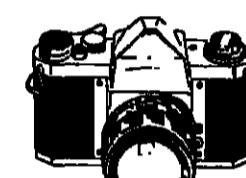
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United Nations

Food council meeting brings little hope to the hungry

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome
Millions of hungry and undernourished people in Africa, Asia and Latin America drew scant encouragement from the first meeting of a new United Nations body, the 36-member World Food Council, which ended in disarray here recently.

A caucus of 22 have-not states protested American domination of the council secretariat.

Red tape snarls women's conference

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City
The International Women's Year Conference has had to endure complaints of confusion, of lack of progress, and of political polarizations — such as those between China and the Soviet Union, Egypt and Israel — which have nothing to do with women.

Elizabeth Reid, who is an adviser to the Australian Prime Minister on domestic affairs and for the welfare of women, is — according to feminist Betty Friedan — the only really major voice that has emerged at this conference. She points out that the UN mode of operating causes more and more tensions: "It is very like a huge bureaucracy: if it is something straightforward, you will have more trouble doing it than you will doing something pointless."

Elizabeth Reid says it is usual in UN conferences for the traditional game to be played—delegates give set speeches, praise their own country, say nothing is wrong with it, and then display all their ancient hostilities.

The Australian delegation head also mentioned the lack of documentation services and the lack of translation services as factors slowing down the conference work.

One reason for the technical confusion here is that the conference was moved from its originally planned site in Bogota, Colombia to Mexico City only last October, and the Mexican Government has not had time nor supplied the full facilities for a conference.

At the nongovernmental Tribune, where space and organization are also problems, the confrontations have been more between radical and moderate groups. But many acknowledge that,

The council debates dissolved into bitter bickering between "have" and "have-not" countries. There was a conspicuous failure to provide the political persuasion necessary to get both developing countries and rich grain markets to modify domestic policies to take into account needs of the hungry.

A caucus of 22 have-not states protested American domination of the council secretariat.

ist, whose three top posts are held by Americans. They also objected to what they termed paternalism in the food aid business and called for fair access to rich countries' markets in order to raise themselves out of subsistence level economies.

Less militant have-nots like Pakistan disagreed with more militant ones such as Senegal and Algeria, which seemed always ready for a public showdown.

The council's director, Dr. John Hannah, formerly of the U.S. Agency for International Development, received in effect a vote of "no confidence" from the hungry nations. His position now is considered untenable despite his impeccable credentials.

Dr. Adeke H. Boerma, retiring director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), struck the most positive note at the meeting. He blamed both developing and rich countries for the world food situation.

How far, he asked, are the developing countries prepared to make the internal policy changes necessary to reform agrarian structures and improve income distribution?

there has been more direct dialogue at the Tribune on issues of concern to women than at the government conference.

Once the major countries had made their speeches at the governmental gathering, the business before the conference was more concrete and better focused.

"The World Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania, last year," said Elizabeth

Reid, "was in total chaos and that conference was indeed in dire fear of falling apart.

"Women were not included in the population conference. Here they are the majority, and in many cases they have succeeded for the first time in saying to the politicians of their governments: 'If you want to raise political issues, show us how it relates to women.'

The WFC meeting showed there is little evidence yet of a universal reordering of priorities to cope with the world food problem.

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MONITOR ADVERTISERS

To the haves, Dr. Boerma asked the crucial question, "To what extent are the developed countries as a whole now prepared to open up their markets much more generally to the agricultural exports of developing countries?"

A personal disappointment to Dr. Boerma was the failure of the European Common Market to increase its contributions for the world's hungry this year, though the United States, Canada, and Australia have all done so.

Experts continue discussion this week in Rome on formation of the International Agricultural Development Fund, promised cash by the United States and rich Arab oil states. The fund's first year's budget is to be about \$1.25 billion, rising to \$5 billion a year by 1980.

If this sort of financing can be provided for agricultural investment in the third world it might provide the one bright spot on the world food horizon. But already France, Japan, the Soviet Union, and Italy have said they cannot contribute.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, July 7, 1975

Mob 'hit' perils U.S.-Cuba ties

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Alleged Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) plots to assassinate Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro and the slaying of a Chicago crime-syndicate leader have derailed the movement toward reconciliation between Havana and Washington.

The Senate committee, it is understood, has substantial evidence that a CIA plot did in fact exist and that it was spawned in the final months of the Eisenhower administration in late 1960 and was due to be carried out in the first months of the Kennedy administration.

But Senate investigators are looking carefully at the alleged Castro assassination plot and others developed in late 1960 against Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina of the Dominican Republic and Dr. Francois Duvalier of Haiti.

General Trujillo's assassination on May 30, 1961, is thought to have had a tie-in with the CIA. But in the case of General Trujillo, evidence now comes to light suggesting that several earlier CIA-sponsored plots against the Dominican leader were worked out in late

From page 1

★ Mrs. Gandhi's crackdown

Some papers expressed their disagreement with the censorship this past weekend by leaving some columns blank, but were thereafter forbidden to do that again.

Some of the papers appear to be deliberately refraining from publishing any photographs of Mrs. Gandhi, and one has pleaded in an editorial for more freedom. That is about the extent of visible protest from the press so far.

Mrs. Gandhi defended the censorship in a recent speech on the grounds that "some newspapers in the recent past had been spreading and writing all sorts of stories." The Prime Minister said she was sure the censorship would soon be lifted.

In addition to controlling the local press, the government has been heavily censoring outgoing news dispatches as well. One British newsmen who tried to file what he considered to be a factual, low-key dispatch this past weekend found that the government censor rejected about 90 percent of it. He was left with only a few lines considered acceptable for transmitting overseas.

Another correspondent who wanted to transmit quotations from an Indian newspaper editorial concerning the need for press free-



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

Prime Minister Gandhi

dom found that this was not permissible even though the editorial had appeared in the paper itself without being censored.

From page 1

★ Britain's future

What the businessmen fear is that a strict curb on prices could drive some enterprises to the wall.

Labour's left wing, however, and many unions expressed dismay and anger. Stalwarts of Labour's left, like former Industry Minister Eric Heffer, accused the government of renegeing on the "social contract" — Prime Minister Harold Wilson's original policy of holding down wages through voluntary agreements.

While hoping for voluntary agreements between unions and management under the new 10 percent ceiling, Mr. Healey said he would propose legislation if these agreements failed to come within the limits he has imposed. Unions will not be penalized, but employers, whether public or private, will not be allowed to raise prices, nor will they be

subsidized should their wage settlements exceed 10 percent.

Labour's left wing and the more militant unions face a dilemma. If the left wing consistently votes against the government, it could force party moderates into a coalition with the Conservatives.

If the unions strike and thereby bring the economy to a halt, they could also cause a change of government. The result, from their viewpoint, could only be a reactionary coalition or a reactionary Conservative government.

Much as they dislike what Mr. Healey has done, do they really want to bring their own government down? Messrs. Wilson and Healey are gambling that when faced with the alternatives, the unions and the party's left wing will back down.

From page 1

★ Israel and U.S.A.

On nuclear weapons, Egypt, which has signed the treaty, has said that it will not ratify it unless the Israelis do likewise.

Mr. Schlesinger recalled that President Lyndon B. Johnson at the time of the original nonproliferation-treaty signature in 1968 had indicated the U.S. would seek Security Council action in support of any signatory who was threatened with nuclear aggression.

In 1964, President Johnson said that "nations that do not seek national nuclear weapons can be sure that if they need our

strong support against some threat of nuclear blackmail then they will have it."

President Ford in his interview did reports that he had at a meeting with his Ambassador Simcha Dintz on Friday given him an "ultimatum" that the U.S. will "impose a settlement" if the Israelis did not negotiate one.

But he went on to say that the reassess of U.S. Middle East policy is "no charade" — "we are going to make a decision."

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★ Moscow and power vacuum

emergency powers in India and the jailing of leading members of the political opposition have shocked the capitals of the Western world, but have drawn only sympathy and support from Moscow.

Viewed from Peking (and from Washington as well) it is now in order to talk about a Moscow-New Delhi "axis." India seems drawing ever closer to the Soviet Union. Peking sees the danger of a new "domino theory" working in Asia. As the Chinese read it, Soviet influence, based firmly on India, could all too easily sweep eastward around the southern rim of Asia. Peking is naturally concerned at the prospect of being embraced by Moscow and its clients on north, west, and south. If Soviet naval units then obtained naval base rights at Cam Ranh Bay, Peking would indeed have occasion both to worry and to seek even friendlier relations than it yet enjoys with both Japan and the United States.

The latest development in this mounting assault on official policy was the appearance in Washington of Justly *Anupov*, *Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn*. He came as a guest of George Meany of the AFL-CIO. And he made a speech which in strongest possible terms identified "detente" as an apprenticeship of Soviet tyranny. If Mr. Solzhenitsyn had his way Washington would reopen the "cold war" at do its utmost (short, presumably, of nuclear war) to overthrow the present regime in Moscow, break up the Soviet empire, and liberate its captive peoples.

It seems probable that "detente" will become the prime foreign policy issue in the 1976 political campaign in the United States. It has replaced Asian policy, which has disappeared as a political issue. It is as though America has willed itself to forget Asia.

news from Washington that the U.S. Marine Corps, which has been trained and organized for half a century for playing a primary role in the Pacific Ocean basin, is to be reorganized and retrained for a role in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean basins.

Symptomatic also is the fact that the top foreign policy issue in Washington today is nothing to do with Asia, but everything to do with Europe. It is the controversy over the "detente" policy toward the Soviet Union.

It still is the official policy. It is defended daily by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. But it is coming under increasing criticism in Capitol Hill.

Latest signs point to record grain crops this year which would mean:

1. For shoppers: Lower prices next winter for eggs, corn-fed poultry, pork, and beef. Also greater availability of Japanese cars, Latin American bananas, and a variety of European goods purchased with foreign exchange from sales of U.S. agricultural goods abroad.

2. For many farmers: Ironically, lower incomes as their bumper corn and wheat crops flood markets and bring prices down.

3. For the hungry abroad: A greater chance of getting some surplus U.S. grain as it starts to pile up this fall.

As the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prepares its key July 10 report on this year's crop-production estimates, most signs point as weather and acres planted point to the record yields predicted earlier this year.

Previous USDA estimates were based on what farmers said they intended to plant. The

July report will be based on examination of crops in the fields.

"I think we're going to have a good crop," says Walter Goepplinger, chairman of the board of the National Corn Growers Association in Boone, Iowa.

But, he adds, "we've had tremendous losses from rain" in parts of northern Iowa and southern Minnesota.

But the excessive rains, which slow growth, have been the exception in most corn-growing areas. Normal weather favorable to growth has been the rule.

Similarly, in some wheat areas, excessive rains, even hail, have hurt crops in recent weeks, but most areas are doing well.

Dennis Roemer in Gove, Kansas, expects to get 45-to-60 bushels an acre on his wheat farm this summer "unless we keep having a lot of rain." Last year he got 38-to-40 bushels an acre when heavy rains, then a drought, hit his and many Midwestern farms.

Combined winter-planted (the larger portion) and spring-planted wheat production is estimated at a record-shattering 2 billion bushels, up from the previous record of 1.6 billion for the 1973-74 crop.

Washington Congress prepares to leave Washington for another 10-day recess with one of the sharpest economic issues in 40 years dividing the Democratic legislature from the Republican President.

"Congress has done nothing," asserted President Ford of the energy problem at a colorful outdoor press conference on the White House south lawn June 25.

"The all-time, record-breaking no-jobs President," shouted House Speaker Carl Albert, waving his arms on the floor of the House and denouncing his former colleague, President Ford, for allegedly obstructing job recovery.

The issue between them is technically simple.

In the worst recession since the Great Depression, Mr. Ford puts emphasis on curbing inflation while the Democratic activists put emphasis on cutting the 9.2 percent unemployment rate — 8 million unemployed.

Among other points at his press conference, Mr. Ford:

— Declined to say whether the United States would use nuclear weapons if attacked in Korea.

— Declared further price increases by the oil cartel would be "totally unacceptable."

— Said he may ask Congress to continue recently reduced income-tax rates another year if the slump continues.

— Denied that Russia has violated the strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement.

Economic indicators put in their own weight in the increasingly bitter White House-congressional argument: the federal

composite index advanced for the third straight month in May, signaling continuing recovery.

And the Democrats failed once more to override a presidential veto, this one on the \$1.2 billion housing bill, declared by sponsors to offer 800,000 potential jobs. The vote: 268 to override, 157 against, or 16 short of the two-thirds needed to override Mr. Ford's veto.

Although Democratic activists have been clobbered four times in recent attempts to override vetoes — farm, emergency jobs, strip mining, and housing — and although top presidential economic adviser Alan Greenspan has declared the recession has touched bottom, important considerations yet remain in the basic energy-jobs clash that is coming to dominate politics in Washington:

— The administration's own economic projections look to unemployment of around 8 percent (7,500,000 unemployed) through calendar 1976.

The oil cartel gives signs of boosting prices again, representing a multibillion-dollar sales tax on the United States and world consumers which Mr. Ford told his press conference might have a serious effect on the U.S. recovery.

The urgency of the oil situation apparently still is not realized by the U.S. man in the street, and no consensus is reaching Congress to take form in affirmative action of the kind Mr. Ford laments he is failing to get. Asked about this failure to emphasize the situation, called by some a "crisis," Mr. Ford answered in general terms and cited energy-saving devices of government agencies.

The Senate's scheduled vacation over July 4 ride on the effort to limit a filibuster on the contested New Hampshire seat. It has failed three times to get the majority necessary to apply closure.

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Bumper harvest expected

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Latest signs point to record grain crops this year which would mean:

1. For shoppers: Lower prices next winter for eggs, corn-fed poultry, pork, and beef. Also greater availability of Japanese cars, Latin American bananas, and a variety of European goods purchased with foreign exchange from sales of U.S. agricultural goods abroad.

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Who's to blame for the 'phone?

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
Was the telephone invented in Canada or in the United States?

Everyone — except the Russians perhaps — agrees Sir Alexander Graham Bell invented the contraption. But a controversy is raging over where he actually put the talking-device together.

It all began when the latest Washington, D.C., telephone book came out recently.

On the cover, depicted as an "American" hero, is Alexander Graham Bell. The direc-

tory, published by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, a division of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, says the telephone was born in Boston on March 10, 1876.

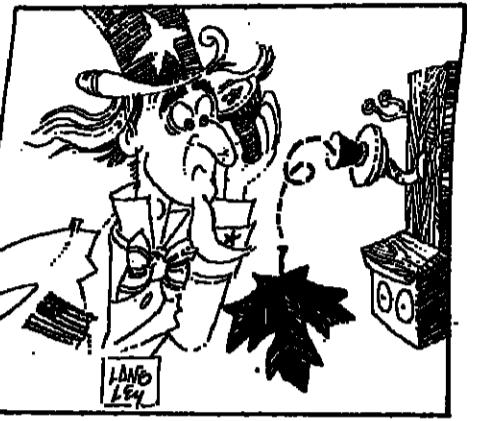
This "theft" of a Canadian invention — though Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland — infuriated the Canadian Embassy in Washington. First Secretary Keith de Bellefeuille Percy issued a protest, concerned that the same misinformation would find its way into the remainder of America's 180 million phone books.

He quoted Sir Alexander himself as saying in Ottawa in 1910: "It was I who invented the telephone, and it was invented wherever I happened to be at the time. Of this you may be sure, the telephone was invented in Canada."

Bell told his Canadian audience he found it "curious" there should be a dispute even then about where the phone was invented.

But he suggested the device was "made" in the U.S. and invented in Canada. "The first transmission of a human voice over a telephone wire, where the speaker and the listener were miles apart, was in Canada . . ."

The dispute was front-page news in many Canadian newspapers last week, and telephone historians are busy trying to resolve the issue.



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In Ottawa's Rockcliffe Park

Behind the glamour

Mutterings among the Mounties

By Don Sellar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The scarlet-coated Mounties, who occasionally have played the role of strike-breaker in Canadian history, are saddled with a labor problem of their own.

A burst of mild trade unionism has developed in the 16,000-member federal police force, long considered to be a most unlikely place for union activity of any kind.

A group of restless Mounties, small but vocal, has sprung up to challenge some of the procedures and policies which have guided the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for generations.

Between 300 and 400 Mounties have risked incurring the wrath of their superiors by joining a national "RCMP Association" to represent their interests in salary negotiations and other matters.

"The old benevolent godfather is being threatened," explains a lawyer who represents the group of dissident redcoats formed in Ottawa earlier this year.

By "godfather," he means Commissioner Maurice Nadon and the ultra-conservative band of men who run the prestige-laden paramilitary RCMP, which only this year began admitting women members.

The commissioner has not publicly attacked the fledgling RCMP Association, but his enthusiasm for a tame, "in-house" staff association he set up last year is evident.

The commissioner refuses to grant interviews on the subject — another sign of his displeasure concerning the association's existence.

"If they insist on having high school and university graduates in the ranks, they are going to come up against this trouble," explains a spokesman for the association.

"The old school can't come face-to-face with this desire of people to have an input into decisions which affect their lives and their careers."

The RCMP presence has been effective enough, he said, "to tip the scales of battle in hundreds of strikes and labor demonstrations."

In simple terms, the association is demanding four basic changes in the way the Mounties operate. It wants:

• Commissioner Nadon to surrender his power to dismiss a Mountie without benefit of due process of law.

• A board set up to hear Mounties' appeals against convictions on service offense and public complaints about RCMP conduct.

• Federal legislation changed so the Mounties, like other government employees could negotiate salaries and working conditions through an independent association.

• "Merit" to govern promotions, not the time-honored principle of seniority.

The idea that policemen have the right to strike. "We're not a union — we're only an association," says one member.

Solicitor-General Warren Allard, who reports to Parliament of RCMP matters, is dismissive of the group as "a few fellows selling membership cards" in Ottawa. But he promised to take it more seriously should gain majority support.

Internationally, the Mounties are known as a symbol of Canada. Their romantic adventures on the frontier have contributed to the image as an efficient, dedicated band of men, according to the saying, "always at your mark."

In recent years, the RCMP has come under increasing attack from critics who complain that its Hollywood-generated image masks serious internal problems.

The appearance of this unkindly RCMP Association is particularly ironic, since the federal government often has used the Mounties as an effective instrument to quell labor uprisings.

In a study of Canadian industrial relations published several years ago, Prof. Stuart Jamieson remarked that the Mounties' intervention in strikes had had "a profound effect on the climate of labor relations in this country."

The RCMP presence has been effective enough, he said, "to tip the scales of battle in hundreds of strikes and labor demonstrations."

Which way the scales of battle will tip in the Mounties' internal labor difficulty is still in doubt, but it seems evident that the association is ready for a long fight.

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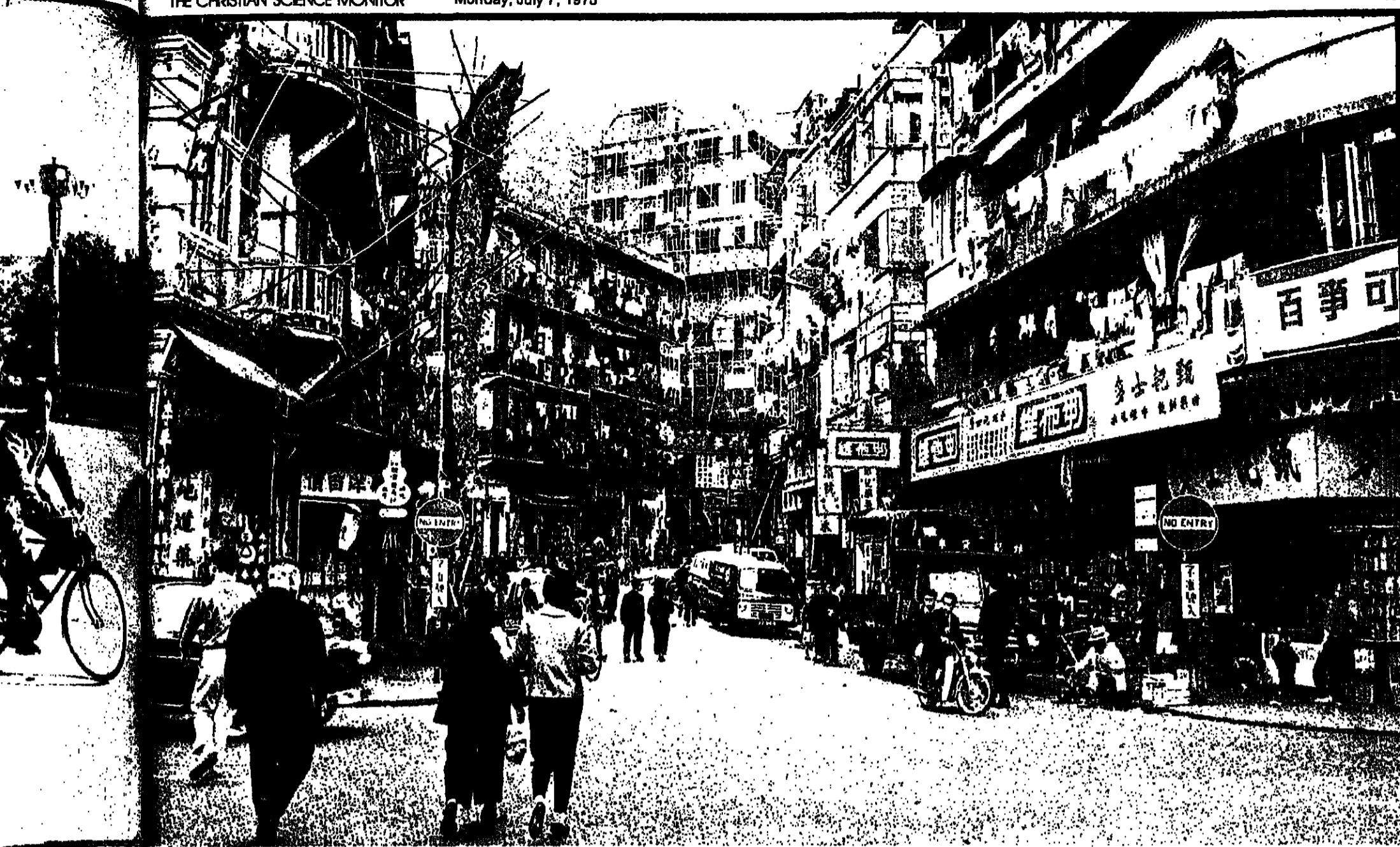
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From the ordered austerity of Peking...



...to the raffish, exuberant confusion of Hong Kong

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

WHERE TWO CHINAS MEET

and even the air is different

John Burns has just left Peking after four years there as correspondent for the Toronto Globe and Mail. In this article he compares his impressions of Peking with those of Hong Kong where the roar of traffic and garish neon signs give way to the tinkle of bicycle bells and giant hoardings of the Chairman's utterances. In the Chinese capital,

By John Burns
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Hong Kong
The name means "fragrant harbor," but the first thing that strikes a traveler crossing into the British crown colony of Hong Kong from China is the smell — of humanity, of refuse, of freight cars loaded with animals for the slaughterhouses.

Set against the cleanliness and unpolluted air across the frontier in Communist China where soldiers sport khaki sneakers and carry automatic rifles, it manifests the gulf that communism and capitalism have opened up between two parts of what was once a single China.

The contrasts are multiple and complex. After living for years in a country where newspapers print only what suits the Communist Party, it is almost a luxury to be pestered the moment you step across the frontier by small boys and wizened old women competing with one another to sell local papers with headlines such as "Miss Franklin — who comes next?" and photographs of scantly clad starlets.

You buy a paper for double its newsstand price of a Hong Kong dollar (20 cents) and then you see beside the masthead, in heavy type, the legend "complimentary copy."

Here it is enterprise

What you are looking at is another face of capitalism, for the legend tells you that the paper has been "recycled" — delivered to a China-bound traveler in his hotel room that morning, read by him on the train up to the border, collected by hawkers from the seat where he left it, refolded, smoothed flat, and sold for a clear profit.

In China they would call it profiteering and reward it with a dose of re-education, or worse.

To a conscience infused with a sense of the dignity and self-worth that communism seems to have given to the ordinary man beyond the frontier, it seems demeaning.

But here it is enterprise — and point to the need like that, in overcrowded tenements, to build fortunes that are renewable from Vancouver real estate to iron ore mining.

The southern Chinese city of Canton (Kanton) is an idyll; the spotless, airy, unobstructed view over a landscape that has been gardened.

Nowhere else does a traveler see a more impressive display of agricultural achievement than these lush rice paddies and terraced fields that leave not a patch of cultivable ground to waste. Elsewhere in Asia he will encounter less than the one that greets his eye beyond the frontier in Hong Kong.

From the engine that carries him down to the last stretch of Kowloon, a passenger sees that he intended and overgrown.

Here, where the administration deems over-crowding a luxury concern, a tenfold explosion of the population of 8 million people has brought sprawling high-rise tenements with their attendant courses.

Three thousand courses

Complementing all of it all is the Royal Hong Kong College, the railway line just south of the frontier, the frontier's European elite and those Chinese who have been able to afford it (since the European standard of living dropped some years ago) disport themselves in three 18-hole courses on land belonging to the government.

Past the frontier, the south, giving off a foul odor, the suburbs of Kowloon. Here the traffic jams, with their polluting

tion and noise; the mass of humanity, with whole families crowded into single rooms in cheek-by-jowl tenements; the commercialization, with neon signs and painted shingles shouting their messages from a million storefronts.

All of it, emblematic of the capitalist ethos, assaults senses accustomed to Chinese cities where the most persistent noise is the tinkling of bicycle bells, where the sidewalks are rarely as densely crowded, and where the only advertising permitted, apart from discreet storefront shingles, is political — red-and-white slogan boards, at intersections, bearing quotations from Chairman Mao.

Before leaving the train at Kowloon station, there is another reminder of what it is to cross the ideological divide. In Communist China, guides caution travelers that there are bad elements abroad in the society and advise that baggage be locked and wallets guarded accordingly.

The fact is, that a foreigner could scatter the contents of his wallet in a crowded railway concourse, slip away, and still stand a good chance of having every cent returned.

'Peculiar environment' blamed

In Hong Kong, a traveler places his wallet on the table before him in the railway car only for as long as it takes an inspector to clip his ticket; when a fellow passenger, a local Chinese, leans over and advises more circumspection. "You are not," he says, smiling, "in China anymore."

The China Travel Service, the Peking-run organization that arranges all travel across the frontier, has its own euphemism to cover such matters:

In a leaflet, handed to travelers, the organization requests that special care be taken of all personal belongings due to Hong Kong's peculiar environment.

The warning is best needed, for legion are the tourists who have lost wallets, handbags, and suitcases in a moment's inattention. Or who, seized by the

acquisitive urge prompted by Hong Kong's tax-free prices, have laid out small fortunes for watches, jewelry, or cameras only to get them home and find they are not what they seemed.

Against all this there is still much that speaks in Hong Kong's favor. There are the hotels — clean, efficient, and modern, a welcome change from the creaky run hostels across the border where cockroaches await the visitor in dark, dank bathrooms and where it can take half an hour to get a fellow guest's room number from the reception desk. There are differences in entertainment, in books and magazines, in food, in architecture, in everything that money can buy.

Spontaneous exchange

Perhaps most important in Hong Kong is the spontaneity in human relations — the ease with which a waiter will talk about his life and aspirations, criticize his boss, or castigate the colonial administration with a backward glance; whereas his fellow Chinese across the frontier will always restrict his exchanges with foreigners to the approved formulae of commendation — for his job, for the party, for the system.

There is, too, the sense of dynamism, of growth and change, that contrasts strongly with the relatively static society of revolutionary China.

In half a decade the physical aspect of Hong Kong has changed dramatically. While a visitor to Canton has to strain to see evidence of change since his last visit, a traveler has only to be gone from Hong Kong for six months for another 30-story skyscraper to appear on the waterfront.

Whether this represents real progress in human terms is a question that the people of Hong Kong seem content to leave to posterity. Besides, the strictly material indices of progress — new buildings, new roads, increased prosperity — are precisely those that are most often cited to visitors across the border in Communist China, where material growth is so much slower.

education

Canada: battle for bilingualism

By Don Sellar
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
Canada is waging a painfully slow, frustrating battle to become a truly bilingual country. And while the odds remain heavily stacked against total bilingualism, there are hopeful trends:

The Liberal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau is encountering less public opposition to its plan for a functionally bilingual federal public service by 1978.

Census takers discovered a 30 percent increase in the number of Canadians claiming to speak both French and English between 1961 and 1971.

Even though the federal government has no constitutional authority in education, it is pumping nearly \$100 million a year into second-language training in the 10 provinces.

There is evidence that many Canadians living far away from the predominantly French-speaking province of Quebec are beginning to develop facility in the French tongue.

As a 14-year-old Ottawa high school French immersion course student put it, "There are countries in Europe with three and four languages, and they get along all right. We should be able to keep up with two. I think it is valuable to learn a lot of languages," she adds.

As the home of Canada's Parliament and its federal public service, Ottawa is a crucial testing ground for bilingual attitudes and programs. Reporters here are constantly amazed at the number of civil servants who leave their desks for months at a time to study French — the language of 27 percent of Canada's population — at government-run training schools.

There seems to be an increased acceptance of bilingual training, and negative sentiments surface less frequently in the capital now.

Today, you can visit Ottawa schools and watch kindergarten and first grade pupils speaking the second language, either English or French, to their teacher outside the classroom. And they speak that second language nearly as well as the one they hear most often at home.

High school students — whose day is split between classes in their native tongue and immersion classes — tend to revert to their first language outside the classroom.

In general, immersion courses make use of techniques different from ordinary classroom dialogues. Teachers constantly ask questions,



Ottawa: crucial testing ground for bilingual attitudes and programs

prodding their students to respond and develop the topic, be it mathematics, reading, or geography. Language immersion teachers do virtually no lecturing, depending on this "Socratic method" to keep their pupils engaged in active participation.

Federal bilingual courses are administered by Secretary of State Hugh Faulkner. "The major problem across the country is the shortage of teachers fluent in both languages," he told an interviewer recently. "There is also a shortage of adequate textbooks. Then there is the shortage of cash to train the teachers and write the texts."

This year, Mr. Faulkner was able to announce a five-year renewal of the federal

provincial program on bilingualism in education launched with \$200 million in federal funds in 1970.

This program has two stated objectives, in keeping with Parliament's passage of the Official Languages Act designating English and French as the country's two "official" tongues. First, to ensure that wherever possible, Canadians of either official language have the opportunity to educate their children in their own language, and second, to give students across the country a genuine opportunity to learn the country's other official language.

The cooperation of all ten provinces — particularly in the use of immersion teaching

methods — is considered an essential feature of the program, which now encompasses several thousand students.

In addition to the basic grant program Ottawa is providing fellowships and bursaries for post-secondary students and secondary school teachers, as well as funding for training institutions and bilingual or minority language post-secondary schools. Train grants allow minority-language students unable to study in their own language to travel to visit other parts of the country where they can do so. And, until 1977, any province setting up or improving a language training center or a teachers' college can be reimbursed to the tune of \$100,000 from the federal program.

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arts/books

'Shardik', highly praised in Britain and generally disliked by American critics, puts in question the reputation of Richard Adams, author of the best-selling *'Watership Down.'* Here Robert Nye reviews *'Shardik'* and analyzes its confused reception.

Shardik, by Richard Adams. New York: Simon and Schuster. \$9.95. London: Allen Lane £3.95.

By Robert Nye

When an author's first book is stunningly well reviewed and becomes a best seller, you often find the critics giving his second book a stunning reception in quite the opposite sense. This is now happening in the case of Richard Adams. Mr. Adams—in the improbable event of anyone not having heard—first sprang to fame with a long and comfortable story about rabbits, *'Watership Down,'* which he made

Books

up in its original form to amuse his daughters. That first novel, freely compared by the reviewers to the works of Tolkien and C. S. Lewis, has achieved something of contemporary classic status.

'Shardik' is its successor. It has, to date, received what you might describe as a mugging in the American press. "Amateurish," says Paul Zweig, in *The New York Times Book Review*. He went on to speculate whether the book couldn't have been written before the saga about the rabbits. "A tale of tears," says Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, daily reviewer for *The New York Times*, whose piece concluded with a wish that the book had been placed on a burning raft before it came along to trouble him. "Cheapered by watery supernaturalism," says John Skow, in *Time* magazine.

Nothing peculiar about any of this, you might reckon. It is quite in line with the process defined in my first sentence; and whatever the merits or demerits of *'Shardik'*—which I will try myself to review in a

shardik

moment—it could be supposed by the less charitable that an element of natural envy creeps into and disfigures literary judgments made in these circumstances. It is one thing to discover a book for yourself, and to praise it. When everyone else has already proclaimed a previous book as a masterpiece, there is sometimes delight to find fault in what the author did next.

However, in the case of *"Shardik"* there is the further and complicating oddity that the book has had a tremendously good press in Britain, where most of the weekly reviewers hailed it as—if anything—an improvement on *"Watership Down."* The London Sunday Times came out boldly with the opinion that *"Shardik"* was "an epic of classical proportions," while in *The Scotsman* a critic had to invoke Coleridge to help him place what he took to be the achievement of Mr. Adams; and Michael Ratcliffe in *The Times* spoke of the author as "one of the most talented descriptive writers to emerge from this country in years" with "artistic ambition to match." Well, this is all very strange.

Is there anything in the nature of the book to explain or clarify the confusion?

I think there is.

"Shardik" is a novel about a bear, a gigantic bear, a bear that is believed by a half-barbaric tribe to be the sacred Messenger of God. Wars break out as these people, the Ortalgans, inspired by their faith in the bear, march to reclaim the vast empire which they once ruled. There is opposition to the cult of Shardik. The bear's priest and interpreter, Kelderek, a young hunter, gives his support to a vile trade in child slaves to finance his ambitions and keep the country prosperous. This corrupt deed could be seen as the germ from which the deterioration of the bear cult quickly derives—although Kelderek himself is permitted to survive and atone for his sins, eventually marrying a beautiful priestess and

setting up a community to care for the former slave children.

That is the plot. As plots go, it is little enough. What is extraordinary about the book is in the first place its riot of physical detail, the ability which Richard Adams clearly possesses to make you feel what it is like to cut your way through a forest and smell a bear coming at you—this gift is comparable with that possessed in poetry by British author Ted Hughes. That Mr. Adams has been praised more by British critics than by Americans also places him in Mr. Hughes's company. It would seem that in England there is a keener reception awaiting any writer who can create an animal world with some of that feeling for its quiddity and aliveness which distinguishes the work of D. H. Lawrence at his finest. I do not say that Mr. Adams writes as well as Lawrence. He does not. But he has a good deal of Lawrence's intuitive passion for describing "the force that through the green fuse drives the flower" (Dylan Thomas's phrase), but then he was another Lawrentian in this sense at least.

Second, and I think that this is most germane, Mr. Adams is also adept at pushing down with his simple plot until it reaches the place where all plots come from: Jung's collective unconscious. The bear, Shardik, is emblematic of all unknowable divinities. The priest Kelderek is emblematic of all fallible interpreters of such divinities. The whole novel is saturated with symbols of incarnation, some Christian, some not. It carries two epigrams, two clear clues as to its meaning—one is a quotation from the Bible, the other from Jung. The Bible quote refers to the messenger of God as being "like a refiner's fire." The Jung proclaims, "Superstition and accident manifest the will of God."

Why American critics should be so averse to a novel which burrows deeply in the direction of the archetypes I am not sure, especially



up in its original form to amuse his daughters. That first novel, freely compared by the reviewers to the works of Tolkien and C. S. Lewis, has achieved something of contemporary classic status.

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'Jaws': a rousing thriller but not for the squeamish

By David Sterritt

"Jaws" goes like this:

There's Robert Shaw as the crustiest old barnacle in many a movie, more full of fish lore than "Moby Dick," driving himself and his mates and his boat too hard in hot pursuit of a Great White Shark that's been bothering the locals. He's so "colorful" it's ridiculous. His motive is money, plus a weird love-hate for the finny foe whose savageness sparks the plot (sometimes in scenes of distastefully explicit violence).

There's Richard Dreyfuss as a bearded boy ichthyologist who has loved sharks ever since one ate his boat (but not him) in a chance



Robert Shaw, Roy Scheider in *Jaws*

encounter. He's a tatty, bearish, and funny, and has the tuffest way of making friends of the crusty old barnacles. He's chasing the Great White too. His motive is that he's a bearded boy ichthyologist.

There's Roy Scheider as the hard-as-nails but lovable police chief whose knees go all watery at the thought of water. So what's he doing in a boat with the barnacle and the ichthyologist, chugging along the Atlantic in search of a very toothy fish? Seems the only one who really understands how dangerous sharks can be to the beach-blanketed crowd, and so takes it upon himself to save the day for Our Town. Besides, he's the only one on the boat who feels like I'd feel surrounded by open sea with no radio and a Great White poking a hole in the hull.

And—last but not least, ho ho—there's the set of swimming, chomping, oversized jawbones that's causing all the fuss. Sometimes

seating implications of shark-attacks are spread across the wide screen more than once, more graphically than they might have been. Regrettably, this unsuits *"Jaws"* for even the mildly squeamish, thus sharply limiting its audience—and its appeal.

Yet most of the way *"Jaws"* is an expertly rendered thriller, the best of its type in ages. Some neatly calculated cuts will have you clear out of your chair with surprise, and near the end the suspense builds to outlandish proportions. There is also some laugh-out-loud humor to lighten the chowder, not to mention terrific John Williams music and deft portrayals by all three stars (plus Lorraine Gary in a small but affecting landlubber role).

"Jaws" marks an unexpected turn for Mr. Spielberg's directing career. His previous feature was "The Sugarland Express," a highly unusual drama that seemed to mark him as a "personal" filmmaker. *"Jaws"* isn't personal, it's as slick as a sharkskin. It is the work of a first-rate craftsman, however; harrowing, sometimes nasty to look at, but rousingly adventurous.

Alexandra Johnson

Mountains'
Mountains, by John Cleare. New York: Crown. \$12.50.

Some men climb mountains, others read about it. Whichever you are, "Mountains," a 255-page panorama of the world's greatest peaks is bound to excite.

John Cleare, well-known BBC cameraman, takes us up the Himalayas, round the Matterhorn, and scaling just about any chiseled off mountain as you care to name. Full of poster-quality pictures with detailed equipment sketches, this book would be an excellent gift for the climber or the armchair climber.

Bonaire: Divers delights

By Annette Bartle
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Less than a half hour's flight from its glamorous and much frequented sister islands, Curacao and Aruba, unpretentious Bonaire remains a haven of unspoiled tranquility.

Not an island surrounded by a coral reef, as is the case with most diving resorts, Bonaire is a coral reef, a volcanic mountain risen out of the sea a millennium ago.

A mere 112 square miles of Bonaire are above the water. The scenery is rugged, arid, fascinating in its desirability quality. Thorny vegetation consists mostly of many-species cactus and mesquite in shades of dried greens.

A four-mile ride from the tiny airport brings visitors to the Hotel Bonaire, which shares its lovely white beach with the Aquaventure Dive Center. And you'll want to dive if you come to Bonaire.

At the Dive Center, everything you could ever need for scuba diving is available. Captain Don Stewart has successfully headed this efficient operation for 12 years.

A man who loves all living things, Mr. Stewart was a prime mover in motivating the Antillean Government to declare Bonaire's reef a national monument. Indeed, it is 28 miles of uninterrupted fairytale.

If you are a certified diver, all facilities at the center are at your disposal. If you want to learn diving, a "resort course" is available beginning every Monday (\$48 for four consecutive days). If you want to aim higher, an accelerated YMCA Certification Course is given for a full five days, starting the first of each month. (Cost: \$130.)

More than 60 dive sites are accessible from the island's numerous beaches, all trails carefully marked for your safety and protection by Mr. Stewart and his staff. Or you can join Aquaventure's daily diving trips. Each group consists of no more than 12 divers, led by a knowledgeable guide. At \$10 for half a day, it is always a rewarding adventure.

Don't leave Anchor Square too quickly: A crowd of sea folk come to greet you, all wearing their best colors. They're accustomed to the sight of such as you, a rubber-faced giant with eyes and nose covered by a glass mask.

Even if you're wet-suited for extra warmth, and gloved, you're a welcome guest to these friendly denizens of the deep. Hopefully, you've headed the Dive Center sign suggesting: "Feed All Fish," and brought some stale bread provided there for that purpose.

Actually, one of the most rewarding adventures is right at your feet, as soon as you submerge at the Aquaventure beach, a dive appropriately named The Porch.

A 30-foot descent in company of elegant palmetto fish, scores of needlefish, and at least a couple of velvety damsels, brings you to an elaborately coral-encrusted anchor. The anchor dates back to the 1800s when Dutch ships came to collect the salt Bonaire still produces today.

With visibility easily 100 feet or more from this underwater vantage point, ornate shapes of many hues appear all around, hard corals in all sizes, inhabited by exotic creatures.

Spotted coney change colors before your eyes as they rush to your hand for a treat; trumpetfish wearing shades of orange, and topaz stand on their heads (a position they prefer). A hawkfish seems to be swimming backward guided by what looks like a huge black eye near his tail as he gorges himself. It's an underwater eating marathon.

Yellowtail snappers, however, win hands down. With deeply forked tails of bright gold, they are quicker than anyone else at gobbling. They are so graceful in their quest no one seems to mind their avariciousness.

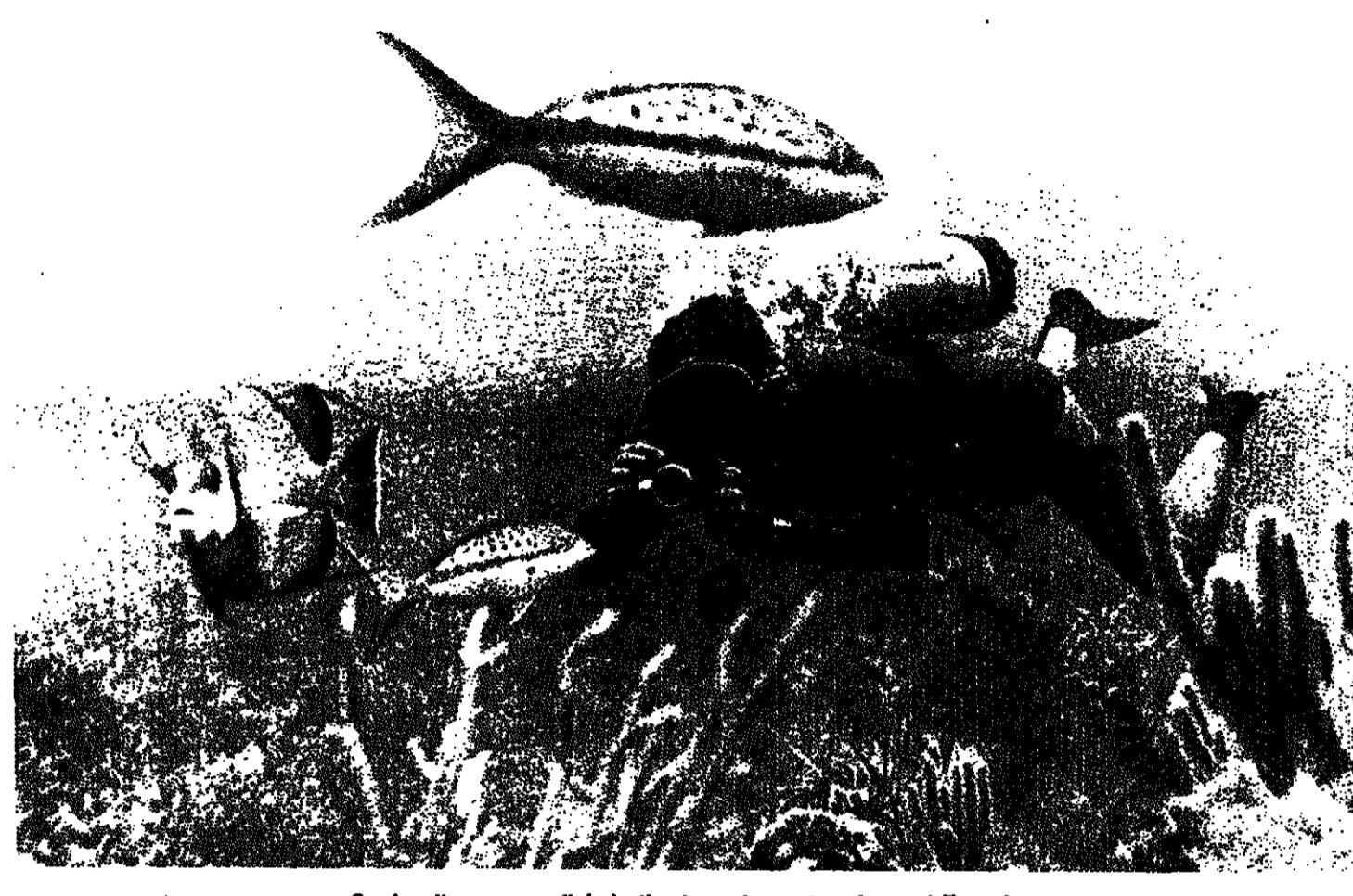
Nighttime is the time when the bulldozers of the reef emerge. Looking like bright flowers, blooming vermilion, purple, and shocking pink, the polyps rise from their shelters of stone to keep the reef alive and growing.

The Rethaline is the simplest of the three. It's in town, spotlessly clean, and overlooks the docks. Prices from \$5.

Bicycles rent at \$3.50 a day, cars start at \$11.50 a day, and taxis average \$2.50 a ride.

The tourist office in town will help arrange excursions.

A variety of all-inclusive diving and nondiving "packages" are offered by the Dutch airline KLM at considerable savings. For specific information on anything Bonaire, contact The Bonaire Tourist Office, 885 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10022.



Scuba diver snaps fish in the translucent waters of Bonaire

Above you, swimmers with masks and snorkels glide on the surface watching through the prism of clear waters.

The feast over, a pair of parrotfish, intricately woven needlepoint pictures of yellows, blues, and greens, are back nibbling at their birdlike beaks at hard white skeletons of coral. Obligingly, they produce in this fashion tons of the pristine sand Bonaire is known for.

Don't think diving is strictly a daylight pursuit: The glassy nighttime water opens up new vistas.

Myriad reds, lost to the human eye in the deep blue waters during the day, become dazzling in the incandescent light of the strong flash a diver carries. It's as though every inhabitant of earlier hours has moved out, and new tenants moved into dwellings reconstructed and repainted since sundown.

A majestic personage in royal scarlet, on a matching throne of cerise, hardly resembles the brown squirrelfish you met this morning. Delicate starfish shine crimson as they peer out of castles of rubies. Dauntless plumed worms dance in dizzying spirals, shaking their feathery orange gills.

Nighttime is the time when the bulldozers of the reef emerge. Looking like bright flowers, blooming vermilion, purple, and shocking pink, the polyps rise from their shelters of stone to keep the reef alive and growing.

If you're not interested in diving but you like birds, the primitive roads of Bonaire's

Washington National Park will take you to a wilderness populated by close to 120 species of tropical ones. And the elegant flamingos for which Bonaire is famous congregate in salt lagoons in the southern part of the island.

Bonaire is comfortable all year round, with an even temperature of about 80 degrees. The trade winds are always at play; there are brief showers only in November. Like many other winter playgrounds, Bonaire's prices are lower in the off season, from April 15 to Dec. 15.

The Hotel Bonaire, a rambling modern structure, charges from \$13 per day per person in off season (European Plan, double occupancy), and \$20 in high season. It is two miles from Kralendijk, where pint-sized Dutch Colonial houses shine in rainbow colors, and where several small restaurants offer good meals at reasonable prices. (Typically, the open-porch Zee-zicht serves an authentic Chinese chicken dinner for about \$4.)

The Flamingo Beach Hotel, adjoining town, consists of bungalows, has a small beach, and prices start at \$11 per day.

Cycles rent at \$3.50 a day, cars start at \$11.50 a day, and taxis average \$2.50 a ride. The tourist office in town will help arrange excursions.

Direct dialing overseas

By the Associated Press

Vancouver will be the first in Canada to be able to dial direct to overseas countries sometime next year; British Columbia Telephone has announced.

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Photo by Keystone

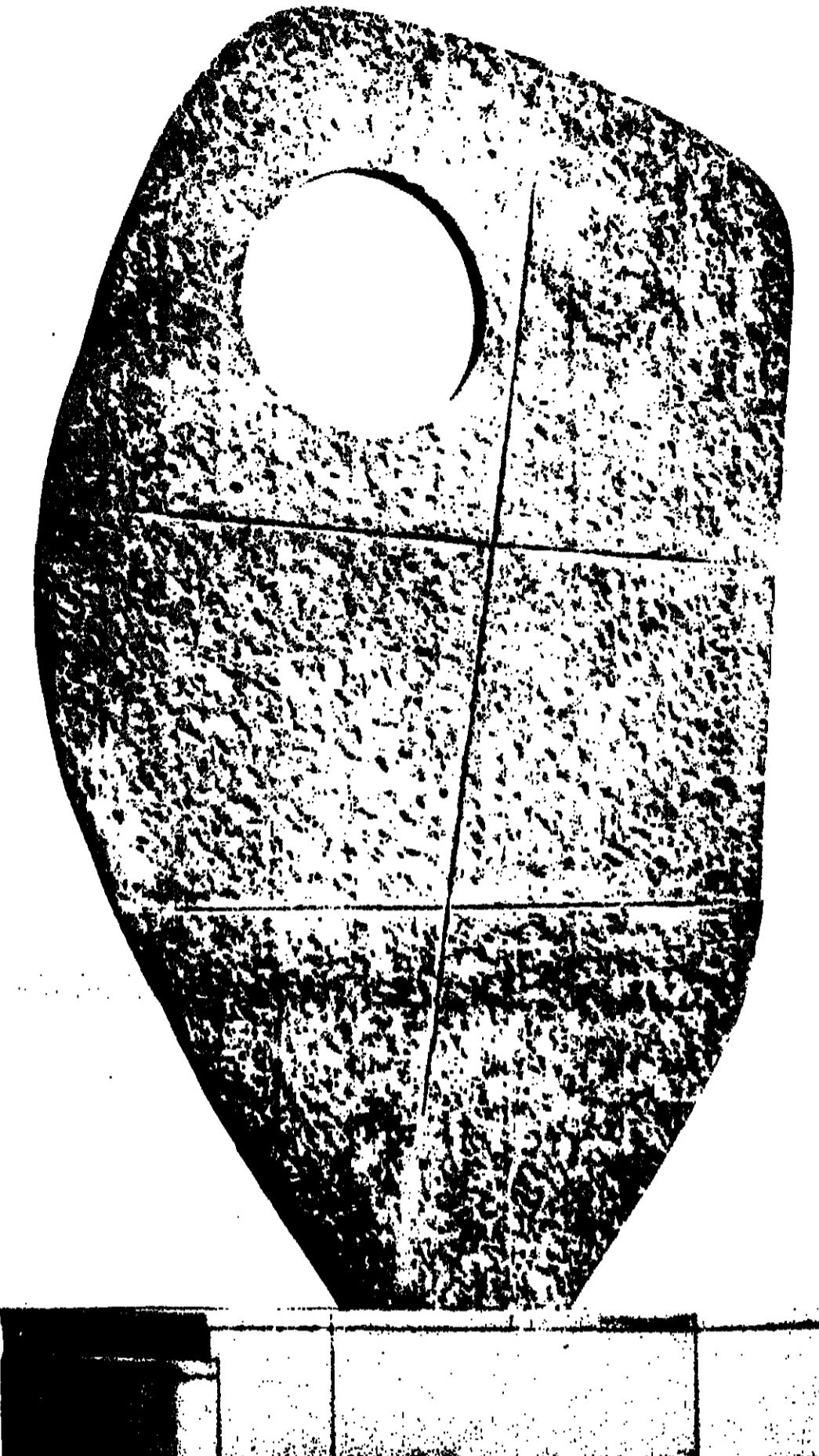
Barbara Hepworth looking through her sculpture "Four-square walk through" 1966

Hepworth: a vision heroic and harmonious

"Single Form" is probably the best known sculpture by the late Barbara Hepworth. A memorial to former Secretary-General of the United Nations Dag Hammarskjold, it slices the air in front of the UN like an enlarged tool of prehistoric man or the fin of a giant fish. A bronze monolith, 21 feet high, the sculpture suggests a kind of totemic power as it stares at the world and frames it in its immense, omniscient, cyclopean eye. It is modern but primitive, mysterious but familiar, and evokes a tactile memory of those smooth, flat rocks one found along the shore and skipped across the water as a child.

Hepworth, whose work has an affinity with that of her countryman Henry Moore, her former husband Ben Nicholson, and her other famous contemporaries Brancusi and Arp, was concerned throughout her career with the relationship of sculpture to architecture and the environment. "Single Form" epitomizes their successful integration. There is fluidity in this sculpture, a mobility even that suggests movement with it and in comparison the building is almost alive, not as an organism but as an essence. The sculpture resembles the water that encircles it; the same but always different, and the view through the hole changes like the endless series of droplets splashing on its surface.

Hepworth seems to have thought of her sculptures as if they were alive, an extension of human vitality. "You can't make a sculpture, in my opinion, without involving your body. You move and you feel and you breathe and you touch. The spectator is the same. His body is involved too. If it's a sculpture he has to first of all sense gravity. He's got two feet. Then he must walk and move and use his



"Single Form": Sculpture by Barbara Hepworth

eyes and this is a great involvement. Then if a form goes in like that — what are those holes for? One is physically involved and this is sculpture. It's not architecture. It's rhythm and dance and everything. It's to do with a swimming and movement and air and sea and all our well-being."

Hepworth executed most of her 500 sculptures and a considerable number of paintings in her studio in St. Ives, Cornwall. A slight woman whose size did not limit the monumentality of her work and a mother of four whose children were an "inspiration"

rather than an obstacle, Hepworth's vision is fundamentally heroic and harmonious. She used tension and conflict to produce "affirmative work," accomplishing a transfer of energy from the personal to the universal. One senses in her work the unrelenting drive for peace and perfection, and she once said of her sculpture, "I would hate it if I did things heedlessly. I would hate them so I would set fire to the whole studio. I really would."

Diana Loercher

The Monitor's religious article

Reliability

The individual has the privilege and duty to set for himself or herself the high goal of reliability. A profound passage in the Bible by Micah, a prophet of the eighth century B.C., asks, "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"*

Goodness in this present age that sometimes seems so loaded with badness? Yes. Christ Jesus showed us that justice, mercy, and love were right where enslaving beliefs of evil seemed to predominate. Why? Because God actually reigns. In His kingdom harmony prevails. But His kingdom — the only kingdom — is not a kingdom of matter ruled by limiting laws of matter. God's kingdom is wholly spiritual, including man, and it is ruled only by God, divine Mind.

Christian Science, in accord with the teachings of the Bible, explains that God is omnipotent; that man, made in His perfect spiritual image and likeness, reflects all the loving attributes of God. The man God has created can manifest only spiritual qualities. They comprise his real selfhood, his true identity. Man exists in Spirit, God. No hypocrites can enter here. No fallacies of material-mindedness can limit or imprison. The divine Mind, Truth, and Love governs all. What we understand of spiritual reality manifests itself in our human experience too. The quality of our existence depends on the quality of our thoughts.

This is all understandable to her who has come out of a culture that has many plants called into being from a primitive state. What bothers her is that to live for such rewards one must confront aloneness.

It is not an aloneness we deliberately choose, and few there are who do. We simply have not been joined by others who share similar motivations — with desire enough to persist in the effort of achievement.

This aloneness is very difficult and even unpleasant for one strange reason — the presence of oneself. There are here no easy distractions, no ready identification with other persons in their activities or moods, and small are the comforts provided by other than one's own hands.

This loosening process can be fascinating, even startling in a detached manner of observance. Like seeing still another underlying layer of wallpaper in the renovation of an old house. Or hearing "voices"! For weeks old radio commercials rang in my head. I had never realized how much verbal baggage from my childhood, listening to radio programs, was still being carried around. Whatever this stripping process means, it does not end as an ending. Like the seed coat through which the plant has thrust its growing root and leaf, it is scarcely noticeable and little lamented. And like the plant which has many a brave adventure ahead, one forgets that aloneness back there in the darkness for now is the time of living in the well-watered garden, home to the ever-tolling earthworm, the ever-mischiefous monkey and all those who build in the old waste places.

Jan Little

But I think I understand what is troubling the woman. And merely to explain why we want the wilderness will not satisfy her. To explain the factors making for remoteness is not enough. Her own life has been lived remote from the world of actual civilized life, but possession of a radio plus access to an airplane seems to her a partial explanation for her venturing so far afield. What really bothers her is the confrontation with the "Nothing."

This "Nothing" is pointed out with an expansive sweep of the hand indicating quite a bit of the earth. Someone says, "Out there is 'Nothing.'" The implication is that humankind cannot live with this "Nothing." Primitive and peasant peoples who have lived next door to a wilderness imaginatively make it "Something," the haunt of creatures allied to humans, giants, fairies, trolls, elves, demons, spirits or even gods and goddesses. We may smile at such fancies now; the earth has less wilderness today, rather it is become the precincts of petroleum, gold, uranium, timber, and animals to be hunted for one motive or another.

John Little

The Icarus Impulse

He looks like a moth.
The wings
(Why do wings always
look so fragile?)
are of nylon not wax
and today it is a sport —
"hang gliding",
"sky surfing."
But, seeing a boy leap
from a cliff to hover
between sun/sea,
makes one remember
Icarus
fleeing from the
labyrinth
of his father's crafting.

Daedalus, the father
also fleeing his own invention
counsels "the middle course"
but the youth
would aim higher as
the young always will.
With his wings sun-gilded
the myth ends
in disaster as myth
always do.

As the next event of your calm life breaks
and spills across this sandy hour
you find your feet and move that inch ahead
of catastrophe with such finesse!
You're learning rapidly.

Godfrey John

Principle. Reliability and trustworthiness are attributes of Principle. Principle counteracts the false, tenacious beliefs of mistrust and fear. The acknowledgment of God as Truth — all the truth there is — helps immeasurably to meet and solve the human situations facing us.

We must see the eternal fact of God's perfection and man as the image and likeness of God. This spiritual understanding can open the pathway that will lead us and all mankind to enjoy the rich blessings of harmony.

*Micah 6:8: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 58.

BIBLE VERSE

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

Matthew 5:16

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